

The Big Lie About the 'Purges'

Our Reporter Talks to Soviet Citizens

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Perils to Jews Grow in West Germany

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Page 3

Hungary 'Anti-Semitism' Is Bared as Hoax

By JOHN PITTMAN

Washington's "cold war" press and radio propagandists who want the Rosenbergs burned at Sing Sing tried yesterday to blow up the arrest in Budapest for "anti-state activities" of Lajo Stoeckler, reportedly president of the "Hungarian Jewish Community," as "confirmation" of an alleged "Communist purge of Jews." However, they suppressed or distorted facts which completely explode their entire hoax.

Suppressed by most "kill-the-Rosenbergs" newspapers and radio commentators was the earlier admission by the same press agencies that the top posts of the Hungarian government are held by Jews. The New York World-Telegram and Sun, which shamelessly tried to build the hoax with publication of articles about former czarist pogroms, printed on Jan. 13 a United Press dispatch from Vienna which said:

"In Hungary Premier and (Communist) party boss Matyas Rakosi (born Roth); economic chief Erno Csero (born Singer); Minister of Defense Mihaly Farkas; secret police chief Gabor Peter (born Benno Auspitz); education minister Jozsef Revai and chief planner Zoltan Vas are among the Jews occupied."

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RAKOSI

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Foley Sq. Jury, on Judge's Order, Spend Sunday in Deliberations

By HARRY RAYMOND

The jury in the Foley Square Smith Act trial, which began debating the verdict Thursday afternoon, continued deliberations yesterday. More than an hour of the jurors' Sunday deliberations was spent in the jury box, where they heard the court stenographer read excerpts from the 15,700

page record of the 9½-month trial.

When the reading, which they had requested, began at 2:30 p.m. they had already been locked up with the case for more than 72 hours.

The excerpts included testimony referring to defendant Pettis Perry, national Negro leader and alternate member of the Communist Party's National Committee.

Also read was a colloquy between defendant Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, National Committee member and Judge Edward J. Dimock.

It was during this colloquy that Miss Flynn explained to the court her conception of how Socialism would advance democracy in America, giving basic democratic rights that have been long denied to workers, the Negro people and poor farmers.

Although it has been practice to permit federal juries to rest on Sundays in their hotel rooms, in custody of U. S. deputy marshalls, Judge Edward J. Dimock ordered the six men and six women to con-

tinue their discussions of the case on that day.

Judge Dimock said that unless the jurors requested their hours of deliberating be shortened, the court would continue in session 12 hours a day, from 10 a.m. until 10 p.m., until a verdict is reached.

Shortly after the court reconvened yesterday, jury discussions were halted while eight jurors attended religious services accompanied by deputy marshalls. Four attended a Roman Catholic mass and four went to Presbyterian services.

The four remaining jurors were locked in the courthouse jury room until their fellow jurors returned.

All defendants except 72-year-old Jacob Mindel were ordered to remain in the courthouse throughout the deliberations. Mindel, who is ill, rested in the vicinity of the court and was on 15-minute call.

A mistrial motion, pressed by the defense Saturday night, was rejected by Judge Dimock. The motion (Continued on Page 6)

Bus Strike Rally Urges Support By City CIO

By ELIHU S. HICKS

More than 4,000 striking bus workers in a closed meeting yesterday called on the membership of the Greater New York CIO Council to support the 19-day-old strike. The meeting, held in St. Nicholas Arena, approved plans for calling an emergency meeting of the CIO Council at the Henry Hudson Hotel tonight to consider ways to support the bus strikers.

Reporting on a meeting between the union leadership and the Mayor's mediation committee Saturday afternoon, Matthew Guinan, president of New York Local 100 of the CIO Transport Workers Union, announced that there was no new proposal from City Hall for ending the strike. He said the committee seemed to think the

strikers should be weakening by now. Guinan was cheered when he said:

"We told Reisenfeld (chairman of the committee) that our ranks were solid and that there was no indication of these ranks weakening in five days or five weeks from now."

Frank O'Connor, Local 100 vice-president, warned that there was a concerted attempt by big business to smash the labor movement.

A check for \$10,000 from the TWU international office was presented to the Local 100 strike fund by Gustav Fabar, TWU secretary-treasurer.

Emerging from the confab with the Mayor's committee Saturday, Michael J. Quill, TWU president, declared: "We met and discussed the situation, found nothing new and arrived at no basis for a settlement. The strike goes on."

Queried on the possibility of agreement, with some of the companies with higher reported profits, Quill retorted: "There will be no separate agreements."

"We went out 8,200 strong," he emphasized, and "we'll go back to work 8,200 strong."

There has been running speculation that since the Third Ave. Transit Co. is legally bankrupt, a settlement might be reached with the other companies first.

Union leaders have reiterated (Continued on Page 6)

Till Tomorrow Noon

An Editorial

TOMORROW noon the power of President Truman to commute the death sentence for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg will come to an end.

Truman can grant or deny their petition for their lives, or not act at all, in which case, the petition would be in the hands of the new President, General Eisenhower.

If President Truman denies the plea, five days alone will watch with horror the first peace-time execution for

alleged espionage in the history of the United States. The victims will be a mother and father of two small sons against whom there is not one single, not one solitary item, of tangible evidence in any shape or form.

Only the word of one man, himself facing dire punishment, is sending them to their death. Only the frightened testimony of another witness solely about a "conversation" not a deed, on whom the FBI had a perjury rap (Continued on Page 5)

How They Opened the Sub Drive in Jersey

Ocean and Monmouth counties in the east central part of New Jersey are known for their egg producing and resort towns like Asbury Park and Lakewood.

But they are also the area of one of the liveliest, most effective Daily Worker and Worker reader groups, which is always up front in circulation.

This group has made quite a start in the circulation drive. Last Friday, a day after the formal opening of the campaign, it sent 54 Worker subs and another nine

for the Daily Worker—nearly a third of its sub goal of 175 for the Worker and 25 for the daily paper. It also ordered an increase in bundles to cover expansion of a Worker route.

Heading the campaign in the area are two women: a dark-haired working mother of three lively kids and a farm housewife who is a grandmother.

The mother of three has herself already chalked up 16 Worker subs of the 54. How did she do it? "I hit 15 present subscribers for

renewal, some of them people I got to subscribe for the first time last year, and some who have been getting the paper for the past two years," she explained. "There was no problem at all, though last year I had to convince some to subscribe. I got the 14 renewals."

As for the new sub: "I left the paper four Sundays running at six apartments in one house. I didn't say anything, let the paper speak for itself. On the fifth Sunday, I visited each family with a copy of the paper. They all paid for it, and

said they were glad I'd left it. One family took a sub, and the woman of the another family said she would talk it over with her husband."

Of the 54 Worker subs obtained by the group, eight were new, the rest renewals.

The subs were handed in at a meeting of the New Jersey Freedom of the Press Committee meeting Friday which registered on the second day of the campaign, 118 Worker subs and 30 for the Daily Worker, as well as more than

1,000 copies of The Worker circulated through bundle. This is some 10 percent of the sub goal for the state, and close to the bundle goal of 1,200 Workers.

The state body is organizing a large mass meeting in Newark Feb. 22, to be addressed by Abner W. Berry, Negro Affairs editor of the Daily Worker, at which time they expect to have achieved some 85 percent of their campaign goal. Various counties are organizing local affairs for the weekend of (Continued on Page 6)

TRADE UNION THROUGHOUT WORLD RAISE VOICES FOR:

FRANCE

Among the many trade union organizations throughout the world who have appealed to President Truman for clemency to the framed Ethel and Julius Rosenberg are:

- Union of Plastic Artists of France (800 artists).
- General Confederation of Workers.
- Federation of Unions of the Paris Region.
- Federation of Railroad Workers.
- Federation of Sand Hogs.
- Skin and Leather Workers Federation.
- Paper Workers Federation.
- Federation of Federal Workers.
- National Technical Teachers Federation.
- General Union of Municipal Workers.
- Central Trades Council of Lower Seine.
- Trade Union Council of St. Etienne.
- Regional Committee of Railroad Workers of the Western Region.
- Union of Railroad Workers of Paris-Rive-Ouest.
- Railroad Workers Union of Sotterville-Quatre-Mars esshops.
- Railroad Workers of the Central Service of the 9th (Paris District).
- Subway and bus workers.
- Electricity and gas workers.
- Building workers.
- Metal workers.
- Glass workers.
- Postal workers.
- Gas Works d'Alfortville (Marseilles).
- National Union of Port and Dock Workers.
- 85,000 members of Paper Box Workers.
- Workers and officials—typographical workers of SERP Paris (Ile).
- Workers of Medical Center of Malakoff.
- Glass workers of Nesle-Normande.
- Paris-Ouest Railroad Workers (right bank).
- Union of Traveling Salesmen of Paris.
- Chemical Workers Union of Nice.
- Union of Subway Workers, Paris, affiliated with CGT.

CLEMENCY

800 Metal Workers d'Annemasse (state of Haute-Savoie).
CGT Cortes du Nord.
400 Workers of Chambéry (Grenoble) joint telegram.
Union of subway and bus workers (RATP).
Workers of Central Power House of France (Gas and electricity).
National Union of Technical Educators.
Union of State Workers, Department of Seine-Inférieure.
General Union of Municipal and County Workers.
Seven publishing houses of Paris—all personnel.
LMT Factory answered joint appeal by Christian Trade Unions, CGT, Socialists, Communists, etc. LMT is an automobile plant of Renault.
Railroad workers of Toulon.
Administration workers of Villejuif (near Paris).
Union of Shop workers in the subways (Choisy).
Workers of Dassault Aviation plant (Argenteuil).
National Union of Miners.
Workers of Government Gas Works (Paris).

ITALY

Trade Unions International of Agricultural and Forestry Workers.

LATIN AMERICA

Latin American General Confederation of Labor.

TRIESTE

Confederazione Sindacati Unici, trade union center of the Free Territory of Trieste, affiliated with the World Federation of Trade Unions.
Metallurgical Union.
The 3,700 workers of San Marco shipyards.
St. Andrea machine shops, employing 2,000 workers.
The ILVA steel mills, employing 1,300 workers.
San Rocco shipyards with 800 workers.
Two big oil refineries, Aquila and the employees of the Standard Oil Company numbering 800 workers.
The Arsenale shipyards, employing 1,300 workers.

Negro, Mexican Jewish Leaders At Mercy Rally

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 15.—More than 350 persons jammed the Eastside's Folkshule Monday night to join the campaign for clemency on behalf of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

Negro, Mexican-American and Jewish leaders stressed the need for unity among themselves and with the great body of Americans "who will support the clemency fight once they know the facts."

Cleophas Brown, president of the Los Angeles Negro Labor Council, declared there is a growing

understanding of the relation between the fight to save the Rosenbergs and that made to save Willie McGee, executed by the state of Mississippi two years ago.

Mrs. Oda Alvarez, 1952 Independent (Progressive party) candidate for Congress, reminded the audience that the Mexican-American people are familiar with frameups.

"Our own struggle for first class, free and equal citizenship," she said, "will be joined in the struggle of others to resist oppression."

Attorney Ben Margolis said the Rosenberg case had all the aspects of a frameup.

"No scientists ever were produced," Margolis said, "and the other witnesses in the main were police agents."

The meeting was sponsored by nearly two dozen Eastside union, business and community leaders. George Bradlow of the Fur & Leather Workers was chairman.

Newark News Ad Urges People to Act

NEWARK

A QUARTER PAGE AD in the Newark News last week urged Jersey residents to write or wire President Truman at once to commute the death sentences of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. The ad was paid for by the New Jersey Committee for Clemency for the Rosenbergs.

The ad, in form of an open letter to President Truman said: "Our Constitution gives you the right, and lays upon you the duty to render EQUAL JUSTICE. We respectfully pray you to render such EQUAL justice by commuting the death sentences of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. . . . Dr. Harold Urey, the Nobel Prize winner in atomic research, has publicly expressed his doubts as to the evidence. . . . Leading atomic scientists have repeatedly and publicly stated that there is no 'Secret' about the atomic bomb which could have been divulged."

A long list of prominent Americans who have spoken for clemency was attached. They include Rabbi Silver, Dorothy Day, editor Catholic Worker, Dr. DuBois, six Catholic laymen, Rabbi Scharf, Rev. John Paul Jones and others.

Prayer Meeting In Capital Jan. 26

A Clemency and Prayer Gathering to save Julius and Ethel Rosenberg will be held in Washington Jan. 26, it was announced yesterday by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The White House Clemency Vigil for

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg closed at noon yesterday after more than 500 consecutive hours. As hundreds of passersby watched and listened, the Vigil participants from many cities solemnly heard the Rev. H. S. Williamson deliver the 23d Psalm and plead for life for the Rosenbergs.

Bronx Sound Trucks Spread Clemency Plea

Sound truck speakers carried the clemency appeal for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg through the Bronx at half a dozen outdoor meetings Saturday. Save-the-Rosenbergs leaflets, totaling about 25,000 were distributed in the Bronx last week.

Icy weather didn't stop crowds from listening to the sound truck appeals on Saturday. And the crowds were sympathetic. By-standers told a Daily Worker reporter, they earnestly hoped the death house killings could be prevented.

The name of Albert Einstein on the side of the sound truck roused much favorable comment.

"Einstein ought to know. If he says he doesn't believe David Greenglass (the only leading prosecution witness) I don't either," one garment worker said.

The speakers' points were simple and clear. The greatest atomic scientists cannot accept the evi-

dence against the Rosenbergs, and there is widespread doubt among other thinking men and women about their guilt.

The speakers also emphasized the injustice of killing the Rosenbergs, who steadfastly proclaim their innocence, while admitted traitors like Tokio Rose get only a few years in prison.

Meetings were held on such busy corners as Jennings St. and Wilms Ave.; Claremont Parkway and Bathgate Ave.; Tremont and Prospect Aves.; Allerton and Holland Aves. and Burnside and Morris Aves.

The Bronx Committee for Justice for the Rosenbergs opens its headquarters today at 1723 Boston Road.

Mothers and a Rosenberg Leaflet

Here is how it was, handing out material on the Rosenbergs to parents going into a Parent Teacher Association meeting at a public school in northern Manhattan Wednesday night.

We were two of us outside the school entrance, a man and a woman. We gave each incoming parent two things, a community leaflet featuring statements for clemency by religious leaders and bearing an appeal to clip and mail to the President, and a fact booklet on the case put out by the Committee to Secure Justice.

Of those who entered, perhaps 40 or 50 persons, only one displayed open hostility upon seeing what the material was about. This one crumpled up the leaflet and

booklet and threw them aside with a sharp gesture. Everyone else, including the one man who went in, either folded the material up and tucked it away to look at again or continued to read it in the door still reading it. The women with me had mentally prepared an answer to any redbaiting she encountered, a calm, smiling, "Would you call Albert Einstein, Harold Urey and 1,500 Protestant ministers Communists?" But she never had the chance to say it, because nobody said a thing about Communists!

In fact, there were only two verbal exchanges of any kind. As one group of three women approached the entrance we could hear one say, "I wager this is

about the Rosenberg case." When the women took the material and looked at it, the woman who had made that remark said, "See, I told you. I guessed by looking at them." At which I ventured, "I'm going to assume that's a compliment, that we look like human beings," and the lady warmly said, "That's right."

And there was the woman, alone, who took the material and started to read it as she continued walking toward the door. Her steps were slower and slower. Just short of the door she stopped. Then she turned and came back to us. Her face was drawn tight as though with pain. "What can we DO?" she said with a low urgency. "What can we DO?" . . . L. R.

Educator Cites Long History of Clemency in U.S.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Morris Sharp formerly Professor at Roosevelt College, has sent a letter to President Truman urging clemency for the Rosenbergs, the Chicago Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case learned today. Prof. Sharp's letter follows:

"Dear Mr. President: "Political wisdom would indicate a serious consideration of the use of executive clemency to avert the tragedy of the execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg in an atmosphere of inflamed public opinion. Many thoughtful and informed Americans are convinced that there is reasonable doubt of their guilt and are deeply troubled by the departure from precedent in the imposition of the death penalty for such a crime in time of peace."

"President Washington in a period of extreme political instability used executive clemency for the leaders of the Whiskey Rebellion against whom Hamilton had mobilized 15,000 soldiers. Washington's generosity eased the bitterness between the back country farmers and the tidewater planters (and thereby strengthened the Union and enriched the meaning of American patriotism).

"President Jackson threatened to hang John C. Calhoun when Calhoun menaced America with nullification and civil war. But generous and pacific and wise counsels prevailed and let America grow in strength and unity for another 30 years."

"President Buchanan missed greatness when he stood aside and let a state of wildly fearful slaveowners hang the immortal John Brown."

"President Lincoln, wise and merciful, refrained from punitive action against Robert E. Lee. And how tragic it was that his successor permitted the execution of the poor lady in whose boarding house Lincoln's assassins had met!"

"President Cleveland gave us cause to be ashamed of American justice by not taking a stand against the mass hysteria that brought about the legal murder of the 'Haymarket Rioters.' On the other hand we will be eternally proud of our great John Peter Altgeld who gave his political life in freeing the survivors of that cruel miscarriage of justice."

"President Wilson left Debs and Mooney and Billings to rot in jail. We are all ashamed now that such a great man could have been so callous and so bitter and so unwise."

"President Coolidge let Sacco and Vanzetti die, a crime from which our generation has never recovered."

"President Truman, you, yourself, have set a noble example of the use of executive clemency for one who would have assassinated you. Now as you leave office you have another opportunity to be as wise as Washington and as merciful as Lincoln. I respectfully urge you to use your executive clemency for these American parents and their two small children."

CRC Grooms

Stachel on Birthday

The Civil Rights Congress, in birthday greetings yesterday to Jack Stachel, Communist leader imprisoned at Danbury federal prison, stated:

"We pledge you that we will lift higher the fight for amnesty for all political prisoners and for the democratic liberties which are the Constitutional rights of your political party. We recognize that to permit the destruction of the rights of your party is to do irreparable injury to the Constitutional rights of the American people."

What Soviet Citizens Think About The Press Tales of 'Anti-Semitism'

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW, Jan. 18.—Soviet citizens, both Jews and non-Jews, to whom this correspondent has spoken, scornfully reject the suggestion of anti-Semitism in the exposure of the doctors' murder plot. Contrary to the wild and untruthful stories in the U.S. press, all publicity here has been directed against the apprehended doctors as murderers and wreckers acting in behalf of the U.S.-controlled Joint Distribution Committee and the British intelligence service.

Bourgeois nationalism of all kinds is rejected here, including Jewish bourgeois nationalism which has nurtured conspirators. The plotters have, of course, not been attacked as Jews. They have confessed to murdering Andrei Zhdanov and A. Shcherbakov and of

plotting the murders of various military leaders. Their confessions admitted they had acted in behalf of foreign agencies, specifically the U.S. and British intelligence services.

Jews in the Soviet Union continue to play a prominent part in the government, army, medicine,

science, industry, theatre, music, sports, chess, literature.

Lazar Kaganovitch, a Jew, is a deputy prime minister in the Soviet Union. There are no Jews in the Eisenhower cabinet.

Ilya Ehrenburg is the only Soviet citizen who has received the Stalin Peace award.

The works of Soviet writers of Jewish origin appear daily, as for example the Kazakevich novel in the latest issue of the magazine "Znamya."

Jews and non-Jews to whom I talked reminded me of Stalin's condemnation of anti-Semitism as cannibalism.



KAGANOVICH

Anti-Semitism in Germany—It Grows in West, It's Being Stamped Out in East

By BERNARD BURTON

The danger of resurgence of anti-Semitism in Germany is real and alarming, but it is in West Germany that this danger is present. In East Germany, on the other hand, where the Socialist Unity Party leads the government, anti-Semitism is a crime and every vestige of it is being wiped out. In West Germany, where the Christian Democratic Party rules with Washington backing, anti-Semitism has reached new heights.

The proof? We call as witnesses two anti-Soviet newspapers—the New York Times and the Yiddish

language publication of the Paul Zionists, Jewish Fighter.

Yesterday's Times headlined a report from Bonn: Rise in Neo-Nazism Is Shown by Survey in West Germany. The report admits flatly: "There is a growth of anti-Jewish sentiment." It admits further that the Free Democratic Party, second largest in Chancellor Adenauer's ruling coalition, is sparking this rise of neo-nazism.

The article states: "Dr. Middlehaue (deputy chairman of the Free Democratic Party), Dr. Ernst Achenbach, a member of the party's Foreign Policy Committee, and a number of other right-wing

members of the party are reported to have had contacts with Dr. Werner Neumann and some of the others arrested as Nazi plotters by the British."

The survey of opinion in West Germany, by the U. S. High Commissioner's office, found that "only 24 percent of the West German population react to the prospect of restoration of the Nazis with 'I would do everything to prevent it.'"

Hence, it is the height of hypocrisy for the bought press to shout anti-Semitism when the East German government gets the goods on and arrests George Dertinger

and four accomplices. Dertinger is the head of the Christian Democratic Union, which is the eastern offshot of Chancellor Adenauer's party.

A press association from West Berlin yesterday, for which the doctored information was provided by the anti-Soviet "Information Bureau West," seeks to give the impression that a roundup of Jews was going on in East Germany. This is a complete lie made out of whole cloth.

Fact is that least three of Dertinger's accomplices arrested were agents of the Joint Distribution (Continued on Page 6)

Enrollment at Halfway Mark

Registrations for winter term courses at the Jefferson School of Social Science reached 1,600 last week, "half the number required to maintain the school," it was announced by Dollie Mason, Registrar.

This figure includes approximately 1,100 registrations for 10-session courses and Marxist Institute classes beginning this week, together with 500 carry-over registration for Institute classes which began last fall and continue through the year.

"It is clear," Miss Mason's announcement said, "that the progressive forces of our community are rallying in support of the only school open to the public for the serious study of Marxist-Leninist theory in all fields economic, politics, philosophy, history, science and the arts."

"But it is also clear that the job is only half-done. We will have to double our present enrollment with the new classes which begin this week."

Class admission cards and catalog descriptions of courses may be obtained any day or evening this week at the Jefferson School, 10th St. and Avenue of the Americas.

ALP Urges All to Back Bus Strikers

Vito Marcantonio, American Labor Party state chairman, issued the following statement:

"The ALP fully supports the striking bus drivers in their fight for a 40-hour week with no cut in pay."

"We oppose the maneuvers by Mayor Impellitteri and the private bus companies to increase the fare and to break the strike."

"Bus riders and bus drivers have a common stake in joining together for the principle of decent hours and decent pay. We urge all New Yorkers to back up the 8,000 striking employees of the private bus lines who are waging a struggle in the interests of all men and women who work for a living."

Housing Conference Votes Mass Albany Visit Feb. 3

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

Warned that the landlords' lobby was seeking a new legislative gimmick to obtain across-the-board rent increases of at least 15 percent, a city-wide housing conference Saturday voted to send a mass delegation to Albany Feb. 3 to defeat the move. The Conference

on Housing Today and Tomorrow, held in the YMCA at 215 W. 23rd St., was attended by 165 delegates from unions, church and civic organizations and tenants' councils. Oldtimers in rent control struggles said representation from Negro and Puerto Rican groups was the largest they recalled.

The delegates to Albany will buttonhole legislators and urge the

legislative program hammered out at the conference with plenty of lively discussion from the floor. Extension and strengthening of the present state rent control law until the housing shortage in New York City ends, and elimination of discriminatory housing practices will be demanded.

After one young woman declared that forms asking tenants of federal projects to sign a "loyalty oath" are already in the hands of tenants in Queens, a resolution was passed unanimously to urge state legislators to memorialize Congress to rescind its action authorizing the measure.

WIRE STICHMAN

The conference voted to send a telegram to Housing Commissioner Herman T. Stichman asking him to withdraw the applications now in the hands of federal project tenants because the applications were Un-American and unconstitutional and violated the sanctity of the home.

State Sen. Julius A. Archibald,

first Negro elected to the state senate, appeared briefly on the platform to invite the delegates to visit him and discuss pending legislation.

"In the two weeks I've been at Albany," he said, "I have been amazed at the number of lobbyists already on the scene."

"Thus far I think the tenants have been very silent—absent. Letters by real estate interests are numerous, however."

The Senator warned that "my party and the other party that gave me support, the Liberal Party," were in "a hopeless minority." He went on:

"So you see, the boys are in the saddle, and they're going to ride us to death."

Reminding the delegates that the legislature will adjourn in two months, he said, "Housing is vital—and it will be necessary for you to work hard and get busy now

(Continued on Page 6)

Illinois CIO Convention Hits Thought-Control Hysteria

By CARL HIRSCH

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 18.—The Illinois State CIO convention today voted to "reject the hysterical procedures and denials of basic individual rights that are foisted upon us in the name of 'internal security.'" More than 500 delegates, meeting here in the State CIO Council's annual convention, outlined a program of political action. They stressed that the CIO Political Activity must be "independent and non-partisan," and urged running labor candidates in the coming local elections where the political parties fail to furnish acceptable candidates.

89 NOTABLES ASK CONGRESS REPEAL McCARRAN ACT

Repeal of the McCarran "Internal Security" Act was urged in an Open Letter signed by 89 educators' religious leaders and professional people and released yesterday. The Open Letter, sent to members of the 83d Congress by a group of initiators and sponsors of the National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act, declares that enforcement of this law "has caused serious infringements of the Bill of Rights, and has added materially to the atmosphere of repression and hysteria."

Among the signers to the Open Letter were Dr. Frank Ayleotta, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N.J.; Miss Emily Green Balch, professor emerita, Welles-

ley College, Wellesley, Mass.; George Cosson, Des Moines, Ia.; Bishop Benjamin D. Dagwell, Portland, Ore.; Rev. John Paul Jones, Brooklyn, Rabbi Leo Jung, Rabbinical Council of America, New York; Dr. John A. Mackay, president of Princeton Theological Seminary, Princeton, N.J.; Bishop J. Ralph Magee, Chicago; Lewis Mumford, Amenia, N.Y.; Mrs. Mildred Scott Olmsted, Philadelphia; Bishop Edward L. Parsons, San Francisco; Prof. Ralph Barton Perry, Cambridge, Mass.; Bishop James Clair Taylor, Montgomery, Ala.; Prof. Paul Tillich, New York; The Rt. Rev. Vedder Van Dyck, Burlington, Vt., and Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., Philadelphia.

Pat Greathouse, in a significant turnaway from the unrelieved red-baiting which has run through these conventions in the past, declared:

"We record our opposition to any laws or activities which restrict freedom of thought, press, assembly or association, or impose conformity of thought and deed."

While the resolution restated the CIO's opposition to Communism, the delegates fashed the "riders of headlines who join the hue and cry against Communism, seeking not truth but sensation."

The convention warned that "we must strengthen the guard around our democratic liberties."

Legion Top Bosses Restrict 'Limelight' in Neighborhoods

You won't be able to see Charles Chaplin's "Limelight" at your neighborhood Loew's theatre.

The top brass of the American Legion says "Limelight" is out of bounds for Americans. These Legion chiefs demanded that Loew's (and Fox West Coast theatres) remove the film from their coming schedules on pain of being picketed.

The two theatre chains, as was to be expected, gave in without a murmur and were commended by national commander Lewis K. Cough, speaking at a luncheon tendered visiting Kiwanis and Legionnaires.

Commander Cough and his cohorts have been gunning for Chaplin because he violated the Legion's five-point set of "standards." For one thing, Chaplin refused to denounce his humanist beliefs, and refused to make a public declaration of "condemnation" of the Soviet Union.

The enemies of culture applauded when the Justice Dept. barred Chaplin's return to the U. S. pending a "loyalty" test.

Now they are worried because "Limelight" has hit its 13th record-breaking week at the Astor Theatre.

Lower Wages for Women Give Bosses 5.4 Billion Dollars Extra Profits

By Labor Research Association

NEARLY 32 PERCENT of all persons in the labor force in the U. S. are women. This is the latest estimate of the Bureau of the Census.

This is nearly 20 million women, and the number is growing along with the need to improve the conditions of this army of women workers. Back in 1920 there were less than 8.5 million women workers and they then made up only 20 percent of all workers.

U. S. factories now employ about a fourth of all women workers, more than in any other industry group. About 4.5 million are employed in manufacturing alone, and more than 3.5 million in retailing. About half of all are clerical workers or operatives.

Facts on women workers are compiled regularly by the U. S. Women's Bureau, the latest compilation appearing last month as their Bulletin No. 242.

In summarizing this report, the Washington correspondent of the New York Times admitted there was one distinctly "sour note" in the volume. This was in the section on women's wages.

For a report of the Census Bureau was included showing that the median annual wage for all women workers in the U. S. was only \$1,230 compared with \$2,659 for men workers.

THE FULL significance of these government admissions, as well as the data collected by unions on the subject, are given the rich analysis they deserve in the latest book by Grace Hutchins, called Women Who Work. Although given the same title as her pioneer work on the subject some years ago, the facts in the present volume are all new and vital.

Perhaps the most startling deal with the discrimination against women—a problem with which at least the progressive unions are beginning to grapple.

A rough estimate from the Census of 1950 shows that by paying women workers wages that were then approximately

\$1,285 less a year than men workers' wages, the corporations were able to save a total of \$5.4 billion.

As Grace Hutchins puts it, "Part of this stupendous amount may be counted as extra profits garnered by manufacturing companies from the employment of women at lower rates than men."

She goes further and estimates that these extra profits made from the depressed wages of women formed nearly a quarter (about 23 percent) of all manufacturing profits in that year.

ANOTHER POINT stressed in this book, but usually pointed out in the government documents on women, is the effect of women's lower wages on the wage standard for men. In textiles, for example, where a large number of women are employed, the national average wages are far below those of the average for all industries.

In the electrical industries also, figures are cited to show that the lower rates for women are being used by big companies like Westinghouse to push down the wages of men workers.

The difficulties of living on the wages women earn are also described in careful detail. Even a year ago the standard Heller Budget (given regularly in our Labor Fact Books) called for around \$50 a week for a single woman. So if a laundry worker earning \$30 a week or less tried to meet this standard of living "she would have a deficit of about \$20 a week or \$1,000 a year."

And the women who work and are trying to support a family have a still worse time under the "free enterprise" of the U. S. labor market. About one out of every seven women who work is the sole support of a family.

TO COVER even the minimum family budget priced by the government agencies a family in the U. S. today needs at least \$4,000. So a woman supporting a family on the \$47 a week, which is their average in all

manufacturing, would be more than \$1,500 behind the requirements of this minimum budget, even if she was employed full time with paid vacations.

The special exploitation of the Negro women workers is given full consideration in this work. The latest data document the writer's conclusion that these workers are usually kept "on the

lowest-paid, dirtiest jobs." And, regardless of seniority, concludes Grace Hutchins, "they are not generally upgraded to the more skilled occupations that are more desirable and better paid." At the same time these lower wages for Negro women workers pull down the wage scales for white women workers and for all workers.



THIS NEGRO WOMAN WORKER was able, during World War II to get skilled factory work. Since the end of the war, practically all Negro women workers in the more skilled jobs have been fired or sent back to the lowest-paid dirtiest jobs.

Foster Sends Birthday Greetings to Jack Stachel

A letter of birthday greetings to Jack Stachel, Communist leader imprisoned in the Danbury federal prison, was sent yesterday by William Z. Foster, national chairman of the Communist Party. Foster's letter follows:

Dear Jack: Your birthday is for us always a memorable occasion. Yours has been a life dedicated to the cause of America's working people, of world peace, a life spent in struggle to end all forms of national and class oppression and to hasten the advent of socialism.

For the second time, we are sending our birthday greetings to you in prison. We know that your spirit is buoyant with confidence in the future, and that your keen analytical eye pierces the prison walls and sees clearly what is happening in our own country and in the world. Your health has given us much concern, as we know it is not good.

You will be glad to know that in the last year, a nonpartisan National Committee to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims came into being. Bertha and the other wives of the convicted members of our National Committee deserve much credit for this achievement. Under the able chairmanship of Dr. Edward K. Barry, this Committee can already chalk up a number of accomplishments. It has helped to

make our Communist Party, and many other progressive forces, amnesty conscious.

More important, the initiative shown by the National Amnesty Committee has stimulated some important parallel actions. You probably know that an Open Letter appealing for amnesty—initiated by the Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes of Philadelphia, Dr. Stringfellow Barr, Prof. Alexander Meiklejohn, and others—was signed by some 265 distinguished Americans and sent to President Truman. This "Philadelphia story" has been repeated in Boston, and a similar letter initiated by a group of church leaders was signed by 165 outstanding religious figures in our country.

In a distorted way, President Truman gave the amnesty campaign a boost on Christmas Day. He made amnesty grants to Nazi war criminals, to cheap gangsters, and to those arch anti-Communists and crooks, J. Parnell Thomas and Andrew J. May but not to Communist fighters for the people.

With the inauguration of the new President, a host of new dangers menace the American people, and in first line labor and the Negro people. But the illusions which many retained about President Truman cannot be handed on to President Eisenhower as part of the "orderly transfer" of power. As

a result, new opportunities for building a broad people's movement of resistance to Wall Street's program of war and fascism open up.

The pro-fascist offensive of monopoly reaction, spearheaded by the Smith, Taft-Hartley, McCarran, and McCarran-Walter Acts, now threatens many officials of the right-led trade unions, and scores of liberals formerly associated with the Roosevelt New Deal. What it means to the Jewish people, whose welfare has always been a matter of deep concern to you, is dramatized not only by the threatening murder of the Rosenbergs, but also by the crass and criminal anti-Semitic remarks of Representative Walter.

These and many other factors, convince us that the campaign for amnesty will find a warm response in the ranks of the working class, among the Negro people, and in all circles where the desire to fight for peace and civil liberties is growing.

So, Jack, on this birthday we greet you with the news of the beginning that has been made to fight for an amnesty for you and the other beloved comrades of our National Committee. With your long and rich experience of labor defense struggles in the past, we know that you will soberly es-

timate these beginnings.

The big thing is that the fight has begun. Before your next birthday, we ardently hope that the American people, whom you so deeply love and in whom you repose such unshakable confidence, will give you the gift of freedom. They, as well as we, need your leadership in these turbulent times.

As for ourselves and for all your co-workers and comrades—we pledge to intensify and expand every aspect of our work for peace, for the full equality of the Negro people, for the defense of the immediate and fundamental interests of the American workers, for democracy, and economic security, for progress and socialism. And high among the many tasks encompassed by this program—we place the fight to win amnesty for you and all Smith Act victims.

A full life, and many years of freedom to you.

May you see the fruition of your years of selfless struggle—and return soon to the joys of struggle shared with your family, your comrades, and your many friends.

Greetings to Jack Stachel can be sent him at the following address:

Jack Stachel
Box PMB 8059
Danbury, Conn.

briefly told

Doing Okay

Investors in automotive stocks did very well in 1952, an analysis by Iron Age points out. General Motors stocks gained in value about \$15.50 for each of the 88,000,000 shares of common stock, with a low of \$50 and a high of \$67.87½. Dividends of \$4 a share were paid.

Chrysler shares increased about \$18.20 a share in market value, with \$6 in dividends.

Studebaker paid \$3 a share in dividends and increased about \$4.40 a share. Willys jumped from \$9.50 to \$12.50. Hudson paid 75 cents in dividends and its stock climbed to the present high of \$17.25.

Packard stock rose about \$1 during the year to a high of \$5.37½.

Promise on Korea

At the West Pullman Harvester plant in Chicago last week, one worker got 177 shopmates to send greetings to Eisenhower, asking him to fulfill his promise of peace in Korea.

Remind Eisenhower

The Italian American Labor Council, representing 300,000 workers of Italian descent, called on Eisenhower to live up to his pledge to revise the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act.

Kidnaped Negro Held in Alabama Jail

BIRMINGHAM, Jan. 8.—Gerd Hill, the 21-year-old Negro worker who was kidnapped on a Detroit street Sunday, Dec. 28, by a local bondsman is being held in jail here on a charge of driving an automobile without a license.

Hill was taken first to Toledo, O., where his kidnapper, H. G. Batson, an employee of a Birmingham bail bond company, lodged him in jail. When Michigan protested the kidnapping and demanded Hill's return to that state, the request was not honored by Gov. Frank J. Lausche. It was later learned that agents of the FBI interviewed Hill while in the Toledo jail but refused to halt Batson and another white man in their efforts to return him forcibly to Alabama.

Hill escaped from his captors in Louisville but was recaptured within an hour and whisked south.

Detroit's Wayne County Prosecutor Gerald K. O'Brien said his office is still studying legal action against the unauthorized "arrest" which violated Michigan law and state sovereignty.

The national office of the NAACP also protested the kidnapping and called on the FBI for action.

Meantime, Hill is scheduled for trial on a charge which carries a fine of \$25. Bail has been set for him at \$300, the amount originally set.

Daily Worker

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THE WILSON SCANDAL

A YEAR AGO a book appeared entitled, "How to Get Rich in Washington." It revealed how persons with more influence than conscience got deep freezers and mink coats, not to mention cash, from high-binders who wanted favors from RFC and other government agencies.

But the author did not deal with the problem that now confronts President-elect Eisenhower and his choice for Defense Secretary, Charles E. Wilson.

For Wilson comes to Washington **ALREADY RICH**. Admittedly he owns \$2,500,000 in General Motors stock. Moreover, he is "terminating" his job as head of that vast corporate empire with the agreement that over the next four years he will receive a cash bonus of \$635,000 plus an extra 1,800 share of GM stock.

Some years ago, American voters, opposing government by big business tycoons who would use their position to line their own pockets, demanded and got a law. It is now on the statute books as Section 434, Title 18 of the U. S. Code. It provides that any government official who transacts business with a firm in which he has an interest or from which he draws profits shall be fined \$2,000 and imprisoned for two years.

Because GM is the largest beneficiary of government war contracts, members of the Senate armed forces committee have felt compelled to decline confirmation for Wilson. They have taken this position reluctantly and with apologies. But this fails to satisfy the cabinet members, who complain that the Senators are "sticking at straws," while the New York Times dismisses their dilemma as merely "a legal snarl."

Sen. Taft, with that bluntness we have come to expect from him when the interests of giant corporations are at stake, has suggested Congress "repeal the law." For Taft is thinking not only of Wilson but of the overall problem of the new Administration, which the Times describes as "so heavily weighted with business men."

But it is this fact which makes the law all the more necessary. The deep freezers and the mink coats which shocked the country a year ago are peanuts compared to the treasury looting which the big corporations, with their executives serving within the government, are planning for the next four years.

We think the law should stand as written. If there are to be any changes, they should be in the direction of stiffer penalties for government officials who act in the interest of the monopolies.

Moreover, the Senators should continue to refuse confirmation for Wilson and others in his situation. Otherwise they become accomplices before the fact in a flagrant violation of a law which is needed now more than ever for the protection of the people.

TILL TOMORROW NOON

(Continued from Page 1)

hanging over his head, is sending the Rosenbergs to their hellish death as the hours tick by.

THE WORLD is shocked. Top atomic scientists, like Dr. Albert Einstein and Dr. Harold Urey, flatly say that the government's story about an alleged "atomic secret" and alleged transmission of this "secret" to another power is simply not believable.

But millions more, who do not take a stand on their guilty, or who ever are ready to accept the court's verdict, are still horrified that these two shall die, while proven and admitted traitors get jail sentences, and the Nazi killers of millions are pardoned almost every day under Washington's policy in West Germany.

FRIGHTENED BY the "Save-the-Rosenbergs" campaign of hundreds of millions of people of all political views, the "kill-the-Rosenbergs" fanatics have entered the struggle to ensure their death. Anti-Semites, labor-haters, and the most fascist-minded cliques in the country are savoring the blood of these two people in advance.

"Make a deal," cry the political police, copying the torture methods of the medieval screw and rack. "The plain truth is that were innocent and have nothing to confess," cry back the Rosenbergs with the purest courage and sincerity. "We do not want to be martyrs. But we cannot lie. That would be too high a price even for life itself."

HOW CAN any American shut his heart and soul to these facts? How can we as a nation despise the heartfelt questioning of millions throughout West Europe, Asia and Latin America? Will the corpses of the Rosenbergs make America any safer or better place to live in?

Every hour counts now. Every message urging clemency, every delegation, every vigil, every phone call, will help to save the Rosenbergs and America's honor before the world. Write to President Truman now as he prepares to leave office tomorrow noon.

ALBANY SCENE



Groups McCarran Threatens For Opposing His Racist Act

Senator Pat McCarran on Friday denounced President Truman's commission, which called for revision of his immigration law, as taking "the line that was parroted by the radical, Left-wing clique in Congress" which opposed his bill.

How far McCarran and his witchhunters are prepared to go in their persecution of critics is seen in the list of organizations which denounced his law and called for drastic revision or repeal.

The list which follows includes practically every major people's organization in the United States which went on record as such or through top officials' statements:

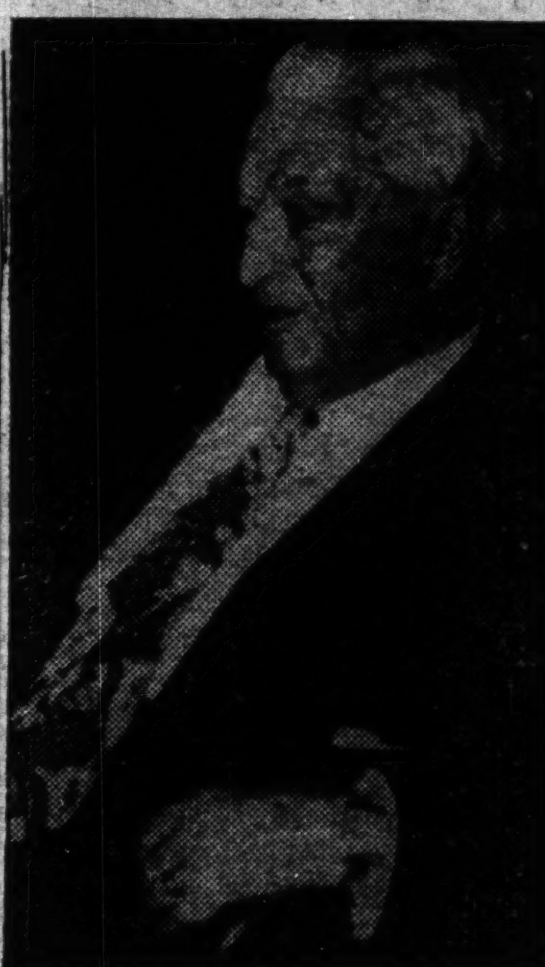
LABOR

Congress of Industrial Organizations, American Federation of Labor, United Automobile Workers of America (CIO), International Association of Machinists (AFL), United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UE), Negro Labor Committee, United Hat, Cap and Millinery International Union (AFL), International Handbag, Luggage, Belt and Novelty Workers Union (AFL), International Ladies Garment Workers Union (AFL), Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union of America (CIO), International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, Jewish Labor Council, and Italian-American Labor Council, Inc.

National Council of Churches of Christ, National Catholic Welfare Conference, Minnesota Council of Churches, St. Paul Archdiocesan Resettlement Committee, National Catholic Welfare Association, Massachusetts Congregational Conference, National Lutheran Council, Universalist Church of America, Union of American Hebrew Congregations, Cleveland Baptist Association, Metropolitan Church Federation of Greater St. Louis, The Synagogue Council of America, Indiana Council of Churches, Union of American Hebrew Congregations, Lutheran Resettlement Service, Protestant Council of the City of New York (Bklyn. Div.)

VETERAN

Jewish War Veterans, American Veterans Committee, National Community Relations Advisory Council, of the Polish Legion of American Veterans of U. S. A.,



McCARRAN

The Hellenic Veterans Association.

NATIONALITY GROUPS

Minnesota Jewish Council, American Jewish Committee and Mizrochi Women's Organization of America, Hebrew Sheltering and Immigration Aid Society (H. I. A. S.), Anti-Defamation League of B'nai Brith, National Council of Jewish Women, Order of the Sons of Italy in America, American Jewish Congress, Italo-American Immigration Commission, Czechoslovak National Council, National Council of Jewish Women, Puerto Rican Spanish Organization, Chinese American Citizens

National Association, Hungarian American Clubs, American Hungarian Federation, Lithuanian American Council, Ukrainian American Congress, Lithuanian Information Center, Order of Ahepa, Peter L. Bell, Supreme President, Polish Immigration Committee, American Fund for Czechoslovak Refugees, Inc., American National Committee to Aid Homeless Armenians and United Lithuanian Relief Fund of America.

EDUCATIONAL, PROFESSIONAL & CULTURAL

American Bar Association, International Social Service Inc., Association of Immigration and Nationality Lawyers, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Council of Learned Societies, National Science Foundation, American Civil Liberties Union, National Community Relations Advisory Council, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (N. A. A. C. P.), The Common Council for American Unity, Young Women's Christian Association (Y. M. C. A.) and American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

MISCELLANEOUS

American Committee For the Protection of the Foreign Born, Americans For Democratic Action, New York Post, New York Times, United Service for New Americans, Society of Friends, Cosmopolitan Club, Denver, Colorado, Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co., American Labor Party, Liberal Party, United States Committee for the Care of European Children, Inc.

in the union papers

Watch Out for Sales and Wage Taxes

The American people had better be doing some serious thinking about their state and local taxes. Here's why:

1. States are turning more and more to sales taxes, which shift most of the burden from the wealthy to people who are not rich. Last year, 24 states collected MOST of their revenue by sales taxes.

2. In the past 13 years, Philadelphia has collected \$350 million, or more than one-quarter of its city revenues, by means of a "wage tax," levied on every dollar in pay envelopes, without any "deductions" or "exemptions."

Moreover, this tax is the same 1 1/4 percent on all wages or salaries, big or little. Thus, in two ways, it is much more unfair than the Federal income tax.

In Pennsylvania, alone, about 250 local governments, from small towns to large cities, are collecting a wage tax like Philadelphia's. It also is being copied by some cities in other states.

The Real Estate Lobby is pushing the sales and wage taxes because they take the burden off rich property owners. They manage to fool some small homeowners who lose more than they gain from the tax shift. Don't let them fool you.

—From Labor-weekly of 16 Standard RR Unions.

Housing

(Continued from Page 3)

Edward Beresford, Negro, chairman of the Colonial Tenants Council and chairman of the legislative committee, reported that more than 500,000 tenant applications are on file with the New York Housing Authority for low and medium-priced dwellings.

BASEMENT DWELLERS

Thirty thousand basement dwellers, ordered by the city to move out, have not found places, he said. Families doubled up in New York City number 150,000. Facing eviction from areas proposed for public-assistance projects are 80,000 families.

Extension of the state housing program was among the conference's recommendations.

Rev. Hermilio L. Perez, pastor of the Spanish Presbyterian church, 512 176 St., chairman of the conference, described the filthy tenements where members of his church and others in the Puerto Rican community lived.

They would love to have a decent, democratic place to live," he said, "but my experience is that Puerto Ricans are not treated as first-class citizens and that landlords often treat them with contempt."

THE ONLY CHANGE

"The only change in these dwellings is that rents go up—and you have to stick there because you are not going to winter in the park." He ended his talk in Spanish for the benefit of the many Puerto Ricans present.

Pedro Quinones, of the Save Our Homes Committee, chairman of the Manhattanville Civic Association, said that in the area contemplated for the big cooperative housing project near Columbia University "we are living there very happily, Puerto Ricans, Negroes, Japanese-Americans and other minorities."

"We don't want these communities broken up," declared the youthful tenant leader and member of the International Association of Machinists Union, "but the city wants to have what are called 'better class people' there. Title I housing (made possible under federal law) has come to New York City to 'clean up' minority groups."

He said that if the tenants' suit against the Manhattanville project fails in one court, "we will go to higher courts."

Paul Ross, former chairman of the New York Tenants and Consumer Councils, warned that the Metropolitan Fair Rent Committee, the landlords' lobby, has already declared for a flat 20 percent across-the-board increase. Gov. Dewey, he added, has said rent control must be extended but he didn't say what kind of rent control. He warned against a gimmick which would mean a 15 percent across-the-board increase, disguised in fancy language.

If nothing is done to extend the act, rent control will end in June.

Organizations represented included United Electrical Workers (Ind.) Local 1227, UE Local 475, Teachers Union Local 555, District 65, Distributive Processing and Office Workers, the Negro Labor Council, American Labor Party, Furriers Joint Council, Bronx Council of Parents, Social Action Committee of Bronx River Community House, Henry Street Settlement House, North Shore Welfare Council, Community Women's League of Harlem, East Harlem Health Council, Parkchester Committee to End Discrimination in Housing, Queensbridge Project Tenants League, Hijos de Banques, Civic Culture Puerto Rican, St. Mark's Orthodox Catholic Church, St. Benedict de Moor, Institute of Puerto Rico, and tenant councils from all boroughs.

Dr. Gregory Brown, representing the Committee Against Discrimination in Science and Health, delivered the invocation.

Transit

(Continued from Page 1)

that the Third Ave. line must be included in any settlement. Meanwhile, the attempt to use the bus strike as an advanced issue in the developing mayoralty campaign continued.

City Comptroller, Lazarus Joseph, generally regarded as a candidate, indicated Saturday night that he might sponsor a plan to have the City take over some of the struck bus companies while liquidating other lines.

In an address to the Brooklyn Real Estate Board at the Hotel St. George, Joseph said that he favored a "substitute" city transit operating authority, which differs slightly from that urged by the Board of Estimate. Its first job, Joseph said, would be "to study" the need for each private line and analyze the fair issue "exhaustively." This presages liquidation of some private lines and increase in the fare.

This plan is opposed to the Mayor's plan which would tax business \$83,200,000 to maintain the transit system in the 1952-53 fiscal period. Previously realty taxes provided \$99,800,000 and the riding public paid \$207,000,000, while the city's business contributed nothing.

Joseph's plan would be based on "rigid budget economies" which could mean curtailment of services and a "wage-freeze" for transit employees. Joseph's proposed "operating authority" would be empowered to regulate fares without the consent of the Board of Estimate. The probability was obvious that such an authority would raise transit fares soon after election.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18. — The five-day tieup of Philadelphia's transit system ended here Saturday night after a referendum approved a settlement by 5,239 to 2,255.

The new pact, shifting the workers to a 40-hour basis, provides an eight-cent hourly raise, retroactive to Dec. 15; another six cents next Sept. 15 and seven more cents in June, 1954.

Trial of '13'

(Continued from Page 1)

tion was made on the basis of a defense affidavit charging newspaper and television photographers pressured the jury by taking their photographs while they were entering the court Friday morning. This, the defense charged, was done in violation of Judge Dimock's orders. At the request of defense counsel, Judge Dimock ruled on Thursday:

"If an attempt is made to photograph a juror before the verdict is given, I will entertain an application to punish for contempt the person who attempts to do so."

The fifth affidavit, signed by Albert F. Lannon, a defendant, asserted that several photographers photographed the jury as it was entering the courthouse Friday morning. The affidavit named photographers for the Daily News, New York Post, Journal-American, World-Telegram and Sun and television stations WPIX and WNBT. "I am further informed and believe," Lannon's affidavit added, "... and that the responsibility for taking the pictures lies not with the photographers but with their employers."

Defense attorney John T. McTernan asked Judge Dimock to sign an order to the newspapers and television companies involved to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt.

"When the spotlight of the press is turned on these 12 individuals (the jury) it is obvious what the purpose is," McTernan said. "It is well known what verdict these news agencies want. They are saying: 'We see you, we know you and you know what we are looking for.'"

Judge Dimock replied he was not certain he had power to punish the news agencies involved. He reserved decision until today. McTernan then pressed his mis-

trial motion, which was quickly overruled.

The jury sent its 11th note to the court at 11 a.m. yesterday.

This note requested that the stenographer read to them all the testimony by prosecution witness Louis Rosser concerning defendant Pettis Perry. The jury also requested a reading of a colloquy between Judge Dimock and defendant Elizabeth Gurley Flynn concerning Miss Flynn's opinions on the establishment of socialism.

Shortly after the jury began its deliberations they asked for and received a copy of the Communist Manifesto, a letter by William Z. Foster to a 1944 Communist Party National Committee meeting opposing the policies of Earl Browder, the English translation of an article by Jacques Duclos, French Communist leader, criticizing Browder's policies, and the 1945 Draft Resolution of the Party's National Committee.

After returning Friday from the Hotel Knickerbocker, where they reside when not deliberating, the jury sent several more notes to the court. They asked for all testimony by government witness Mary S. Markward concerning Lannon.

Later they asked for testimony by prosecution witness John Lautner on Lannon. After this testimony was read to the jury they requested eight Marxist publications included in the documentary evidence.

Judge Dimock was then required to reread to the jury a large section of his charge dealing with the "definition of conspiracy." The jurors then asked for writing by defendants V. J. Jerome, Alexander Bittelman, Pettis Perry and Lannon.

Testimony concerning defendant Claudia Jones were re-read to the jury and the jury again scanned a letter written by Miss Jones urging an all-out fight for establishment of a Fair Employment Practices Commission by the Federal Government.

Hungary

(Continued from Page 1)

cupying high government positions.

The significance of this dispatch lay in the fact that it revealed in Hungary, where some of the worst pogroms were conducted under the Horthy regime (which was placed in power with the assistance of Herbert Hoover's post-World War I program of counter-revolution by means of starvation—in the name of "American food relief") a situation in respect to Jews unparalleled in any other country except Israel.

Incidentally, the same United Press dispatch also asserted that in Poland the Jewish leaders in top policy-making bodies include "Jakob Berman, a leader of the Polish Communists; Hilary Mine, economic boss; Stanislaw Skrzyszewski, foreign minister."

Another fact suppressed by the "Kill-the-Rosenbergs" wolf-pack is that the same individuals and prop-

Building Materials—

Here is an example of a business just waiting for the proper, merchandise-minded owner to revive the thriving trade it once enjoyed. Father and son are partners in this business. The father is well past the retirement age and the son is better equipped for other lines of business and consequently has not been interested in maintaining this one. Several inventory franchises now dropped, could be removed by a new owner. Much trade, perforce, has gone to other construction yards—the closest of which is 15 miles distant. Approximately 3 acres of land on the main street two blocks from the center of town and 2 buildings, including a sawmill, are offered. There is complete equipment including all necessary implements for the processing and handling of all building materials. Woods nearby are heavy with hardwood and a few years ago this business employed 30 men full time. There are 5 trucks and a semi-trailer, which will not be the least assets, are in good operating condition. This business, based on previous earnings, is capable of a yearly gross of \$75,000 to \$100,000. The buildings and land, machinery, equipment and inventory are worth almost twice the sale price. Priced right for an aggressive administrator who knows a bargain, this business is being offered for \$27,500.—No. 298-9627, in care of Daily Worker.

aganda organs which today spread the lie about anti-Semitism in Hungary were a few months ago defending the anti-Semite Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty and whipping up the hoar of religious persecution "behind the iron curtain."

Today they pretend to be champions of the Jews "behind the iron curtain."

Commenting on this current hoar, a veteran Jewish garment worker last week said that "if it were true that the Soviet Union and the Eastern People's Democracies were really carrying on an anti-Semitic campaign, you can be certain our State Department would drop the cold war right away and start sending them Point Four funds."

Germany

(Continued from Page 3)

Committee, whose representatives exposed as espionage tools of the State Department and the Pentagon. The same press dispatch has to admit that most Jews in Eastern Germany are living on "pensions granted them as victims of fascism." The same cannot be said for West Germany.

What about this wild charge of anti-Semitism in East Germany? One of the clearest refutations of this hypocritical lie is contained in the Paole Zionist publication, Jewish Fighter, of May 9, 1952. After an extensive tour of both East and West Germany, the correspondent, Michel Solomon, came to this conclusion:

"One cannot deny the worthy projects which the government of the German Democratic Republic has undertaken to eliminate anti-Semitism in East Germany. I met many Jews in West Germany who, although they were strongly anti-Communist, did not conceal that, because of the resurgence of anti-Semitism in West Germany, they feel a real sympathy for the German Democratic Republic."

The Zionist correspondent described how in East Germany children and youth are constantly

educated against all forms of racism, especially anti-Semitism; how books, newspapers, magazines constantly draw the tragic lessons of Nazi rule and condemn the anti-Semitic horrors of those days.

In West Germany, however, he wrote, "There has not appeared even one book which judges and condemns the sadistic racism of the so-called past."

The correspondent described an incident in Erfurt where a man was arrested for swearing at and beating a Jewish woman. The anti-Semite, in accordance with the laws of East Germany, was fined a large sum of money and sentenced to a year in prison. In summing up, the prosecutor declared:

"After the bestial murder of millions of innocent victims, anti-Semitism cannot be considered a minor crime in Germany where the Nazi criminals originated. We must mete out severe sentences for anti-Semitism, so that they shall serve as an example for any followers of Nazism."

This kind of an arrest, sentence and summation cannot be found in West Germany where Nazis are freed and anti-Nazis are jailed.

Sub Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

Feb. 6, where they hope to have 50 percent in.

In the Paterson-Passaic textile center, one worker had built a route of 13 papers in the past couple of months, including several textile and auto workers.

"It's tough," he said, "you can't go to a house without spending an hour or more talking about the things the paper writes." And so it takes time to build up the route.

In another part of the state, an old route is being picked up in a workingclass neighborhood. Five customers have been regained, three of them steel workers, and one other subscribed.

JANUARY

LINEN

SALE

our stock is running low on imported Table Cloths, Dish Towels, Pillow Cases and Linen by the yard.

BUY NOW and SAVE

Bring this coupon and get 10 percent reduction on all items

STANLEY THEATRE

Seventh Ave. (bet. 41 and 42 Sts.)

The Institute of Marxist Studies

of the Jefferson School

BEGINS TONIGHT

Interviews are still being taken

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Jefferson School

of Social Science

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Shopper's Guide

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The Tragedy of a Workingclass Child in Moving Indian Novel

COOLIE, By Mulk Raj Anand. Liberty Press, A Liberty Book Club selection. New York. 316 pp. \$3.50.

By **ROBERT FRIEDMAN**

Munoo, the hero of the Indian novelist Mulk Raj Anand's novel "Coolie," belongs with such immortal children of literature as Victor Hugo's Gavroche and Mark Twain's Huckelberry Finn.

Like them, Munoo is part boy, part man; a child eager for fun and gazing with wonder upon the world, a man fending for himself, bruised and buffeted about, crushed by labors beyond the strength of his child's body, and moved by forces he does not comprehend.

One of the most endearing of all juvenile characters in modern literature, Munoo flashes like a comet across the pages of this novel. His is a short life, but a full and turbulent one. From the moment that we meet him, a very young boy tending his aunt's sheep in the village to his death from tuberculosis while a rickshaw boy a tragically few years later, we learn to love and admire this sunny-hearted youngster who courageously fights back against the bitter hardships of Indian workingclass life.

Writing with irony, wit, anger and tenderness, Mulk Raj Anand shows us, through the brief life of this youth, what it means to be an Indian worker, under the double yoke of the Indian upper class and the British imperialist.

Munoo, an orphan, is torn from his village home and taken by his uncle, a porter in a city bank to toil in the home of Babu Nathoo Ram, an official in the same bank who models himself on the smug arrogant British Sahibs.

Some of the novel's best writing is in the description of the rustic Munoo's ecstatic wonderment over such devices of civilization as the razor blade and the bathroom and his employers' frenzied rage when the bewildered child relieves himself at their front door and thereby lowers their social standing.

Exploited and abused, the boy runs away. In a primitive factory making pickles and jams to which he is taken by the kindly owner, Seth Prabh, Munoo learns the grinding life of the Indian worker, toiling from dawn to dusk. Indeed, his is an enviable lot, for, befriended by Prabh and his gentle wife, Munoo is permitted to sleep in his own bed in their home, while other workers must snatch respite in the factory itself.

When Prabh is bankrupted by the thievery of his partner, the harsh and greedy Ganpat, cruelly beaten by his creditors and the police, and hurled back into the ranks of the laborers from whence he sought to rise, Munoo tries to earn some money for the household by carrying heavy loads for merchants.

One of the most vivid sequences in this novel pictures the thrusting desperate laborers, forced to daily, desperate competition with their fellows in the marketplace for the chance to serve as beasts of burden for a few pennies.

The surging, complex life of the sub-continent is captured in the pages of this novel. And in Munoo we get a fully-realized human being. Warm-hearted, eager for love and comradeship, he learns nevertheless that not only from the rich but even from some of his own kind he must expect a cruelty and cal-

lousness born of the savage struggle for survival. One sequence describes the brief but savage Hindu-Muslim fight provoked by the bosses to smash an impending strike.

Taught from infancy an age-old creed of fatalism which fosters his belief that his inferior status is permanently fixed and pre-ordained, the young Indian begins to learn a little bit not only that struggle is possible but that there is a better goal for the oppressed than to climb over his fellows into the ranks of the oppressor.

"Coolie" is a story of earlier days in India, written when the progressive and trade union movements had not reached their present power. But there is a preview of things to come in the militant defiance of the British bosses by the mill-hand, Ratan, and in the Communist-led move for strike after right-wing union leaders seek to sell the workers out.

Munoo, before he coughs his

last, has learned something of the power of the roofless and the riceless workers of India when they unite in struggle.

An eloquent and moving novel, this book ends on a note of personal tragedy. How could it not, when life is agonizing and death sudden for millions like Munoo? And yet, nobody can read it without sensing the vitality and innate strength of the Indian common people. Nor is it possible to doubt that India, like China before it, must inevitably take the road to socialism as the only way out of the misery of the masses.

(One word about the novel's title, "Coolie." It was an incorrect choice. To western eyes, the term stands for what are presumed to be inferior beings, the laborers of China, India and the other countries of the east. In People's China, the use of the word "coolie" has been ended, thus attesting to the world's chauvinist-imperialist character.)

THE BRITISH SCREEN IN 1952

Christopher Brunel is an executive board member of the Association of Cinematograph and Allied Technicians, a leading British film workers' union. He is writing this roundup of the British screen especially for the Daily Worker in a personal capacity.

By **CHRISTOPHER BRUNEL**

This correspondent wants to start a new vogue—that of NOT listing his choice of the Ten Best of 1952; besides, this year has been the year of Limelight, and no film shown on British screens can stand up to the brilliant optimism of Chaplin's picture. John Marshall, editor of the Conservative Evening News, summed up our attitude to Charlie the man when he said that he was welcomed by the great solid mass of sensible people—the snipers and smearers don't matter.

The young year 1952 saw two threats from the Conservative Government: first, to close down the world-famed Crown Film Unit, which for 22 years made films for Government departments on subjects as varied as horticulture, town planning, aviation, the drama, and which was the world's leading documentary unit; second, to bring in a new Act of Parliament that would impose onerous regulations and censorship to the growing number of specialized 16mm. shows put on by trade unions, film societies, political and religious bodies. This was foiled, and the new Cinematograph Act, 1952, bears witness to the struggle waged by such organizations.

But despite deputations, protest resolutions and letters to the papers, some 100 workers from the Beaconsfield, Bucks, studios of the Crown Film Unit joined the unemployed in March. That was only one of the many economic problems that have concerned film people in the past year.

Foremost were the Washington talks in September on the remittance of dollars to the U.S.A. from showing Hollywood films in Britain; these resulted in furthering the official policy of encouraging American producers to make more of their films in England. The encouragement is provided by the complex Eady scheme, which makes cinema-goers provide profits for those brave capitalists embarking on modern production programs.

Studio employees claimed that through speedup and casualization they have also made considerable contributions towards profits, while the employers and property own-

ers have tended towards extravagance. After protracted negotiations and token strikes by electricians and craftsmen, all but the very highly paid studio workers wrung an 11 shilling (\$1.54) a week raise from the employers.

These economic problems have preoccupied film workers and they have not yet played much part in trying to improve the content of their work. Though they are disturbed at the lowering of quality through ultra-cheap films being made for sponsored American TV, only a few have come into the fight for less violence and less war propaganda on the screen. But the general public in Britain has been quicker to respond: in February pressure from veterans in the British Legion forced Clydebank, Scotland, cinemas to take off Rommel-Desert Fox; Londoners welcomed the Italian Film Festival in June, where the outstanding picture was Miracle in Milan.

And, this year Soviet films have won their way back to British screens: Fall of Berlin broke a four-year record of London's New Gallery, as well as being shown widely outside the capital; in May 3,200 people attended the first three performances of the Soviet Film Festival in London; Big Top, the Soviet circus picture was booked by 1,800 cinemas (Britain has 4,500 movie theatres).

MILESTONES OF 1952 . . . Britain made the first three-dimensional ballet film, The Black Swan . . . composer Ralph Vaughan Williams celebrated his 80th birthday . . . subject of the technicians' union's own production, directed by their president Anthony Asquith, centers round the English game of cricket . . . film magnate J. Arthur Rank told a law court he had never heard of Benjamin Gigli . . . though French Catholics welcomed L'Auberge Rouge, London County Council banned it because it featured comedian Fernandel as a priest . . . Hendon New Classic cinema now controlled by progressive technicians' leader Ralph Bond . . . U.P.A.'s Mr. Magoo cartoons so popular at special two-week program at a London newsreel cinema that Magoo returned for a week before Christmas . . . National Council for Civil Liberties conference in November protested at revival of KKK Birth of a Nation . . . progressive filmmakers produced a 16mm. record of British Youth Peace Festival at Sheffield with climax in Kodachrome . . . Kodak factory workers at Harrow sent a delegate to the Vienna Peace Congress in December. . .

on the scoreboard— by lester rodney

Another Jim Thorpe?

MILTON CAMPBELL, the second most famous athlete of Plainfield, New Jersey, population 45,000 (Joe Black is number one as of now!), will graduate from high school in June and reveals that he has already been approached by 100 colleges.

Up to last fall, Campbell was best known as the schoolboy track and field wonder who finished second to Bob Mathias in the Olympic decathlon, that grueling all round test of strength and ability. (The 6 foot 3 inch Negro star made the Olympic tryouts in California only because a group of Plainfield people took up a collection for his fare. He was the youngest athlete from any nation competing at Helsinki.)

Maybe the fact that Mathias is a pretty good football player at Stanford gave Milton the idea. He had never played the game till last fall. Coach Abe Smith was gloomily surveying Plainfield's prospects at the first practice, wondering "if we would win a single game," when Campbell came out for a crack at the game. Plainfield wound up undefeated and the amazing youngster scored 140 points as the top player in the football-minded state of New Jersey.

Milt will play college football—and he is leaning toward the University of Indiana at the moment—but his main athletic dream is already directed toward winning the decathlon at Melbourne in 1956. His chances seem good. In all 10 decathlon events he is further along than Mathias was at his age.

To give you an idea of the kind of athlete young Campbell is, he now stands above the fabulous Jim Thorpe in decathlon performance. He has already surpassed Thorpe's mark in nine of the events, missing only in the 1,500 meters. His best marks surpass Mathias' best in three of the events, the 100 meters, 400 meters and 110 meters high hurdles, and he is even with Mathias in the high jump.

Mathias and Harrison Dillard have been especially helpful to him in improving his form, Campbell says. In a recent international meet in Jamaica, he beat Dillard, the Olympic high hurdles champ and world record holder, at the event. "I couldn't have done it if he hadn't helped me out," Campbell says.

In the current indoor track and field season, Campbell will concentrate on the high hurdles, the event he now is best at. (There is no decathlon except in the Olympics.) He has already hit 14 seconds flat and sees the Olympic mark of 13.7 within reach. It must be something to see a 6-3, 200 pounder run so brilliantly in the high hurdles, an event which calls for the utmost grace, flawless form and timing as well as driving leg power.

Needless to say, Campbell looks forward above all to a world at peace in which he and all other young athletes can develop normally and once again face the athletes of all the world in the spirit of friendship and may the best team win.

Overlooked Slugging Brooklynite

A NEIGHBOR OF Bill Antonello of Brooklyn writes to chide us for failing to mention that candidate for the Dodger outfield in our column on the 1953 roster. "You often mentioned how few players come from the same city as the team they play for," he writes. "Well, here is Antonello, a Brooklynite and a real slugger who I think is a much better prospect than some of those you mentioned, like Sharman, Mauro and Cimolo. Give him a little write-up, will you?"

We didn't mean to overlook any particular players, but didn't have space for all the rookies on the 42 player roster. A look at Antonello's batting record last year with Mobile in the Double A Southern Association shows the following: The 25-year-old, 5-11, 185-pound outfielder, who throws and bats right, had a .290 batting average with an exceptionally impressive runs batted in mark of 190 (in 153 games). The Brooklynite had 22 doubles, 12 triples, 28 home runs, scored 102 runs, walked 61 times and struck out 82 times.

The righthanded batting power in those figures may give Antonello a look-in if there is any trade involving Pafko or Furillo or both, and in any case, seems to insure at least a promotion to Triple A and a careful eye for future varsity status. Don't know how he is afield, but you don't grow 130 rbi men on trees.

Journalism Dep't

HERE IS THE WAY Barry Gray, a New York Post "liberal," answers rantings by Walter Winchell that he is communistic. It is a pathetically instructive exhibition. More dramatically than anything else one can recall, it reveals at one quick look the inevitable windup for once decent people who answer redbaiting not by fighting the redbaiters but by abjectly outdoing them. It is a performance which reminds one of nothing so much as the late Mike Quin's magnificent parable of the creature crawling naked along the ground painted like a barber pole and protruding a long tail to prove he couldn't possibly be a communist.

In his new column in the Post, Gray, once a reasonably outspoken defender of civil liberties, answers Winchell by proudly presenting the text of a speech a friend of his prepared to read to the American Legion. Here are excerpts from this speech by Barry Gray's friend about Barry Gray's anti-communism:

" . . . he had favored outlawing the Communist Party, supported the Feinberg Law, upheld the Smith Act, backed NATO, the Pacific Treaty Organization as favored by Gov. Dewey . . . attacked the Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs . . . agreed with the prosecution of Alger Hiss, that Harold (National Commander of the Amvets) was his good friend, that the American Chairman of the Legion had been on his program. . . "

Unbelievable? There it is, from the man's column. Some fighting credo for a New York Post liberal, eh?

What this Barry Gray is here whining about is that he is for Hitler, Mussolini and Franco's classic first step to fascism, the outlawing of a political party; he is for the firing of all school teachers in our city and state, no matter what their teaching records, who don't measure up to the pro-Christian Front standards of Timone—a law opposed editorially by the Times and Tribune; he is for a thought-control law which the CIO vigorously condemned; he is for the immediate death of two Jewish parents when Albert Einstein, the world's foremost physicist, doubts their guilt and urges clemency; he is for the "Americanism" Chairman of the Legion now successfully closing the Loews and Fox movie chains to the film masterpiece "Limelight."

And after all this, poor Barry Gray will have to discover that he is STILL a "red" to Joe McCarthy! Wag that tail, Barry.

Jobless Insurance Law Rochester AFL Head Rips

ROCHESTER, Jan. 18 (FP).—An official report on the past year's operations of the Hughes-Brees unemployment insurance act bears out labor's warning that the new law is loaded in favor of big business.

James L. Burke of the Central Trades and Labor Council said here.

The report Burke referred to was issued by Executive Director Milton O. Loysen of the New York State Employment Service. Burke also cited a recent case involving Mrs. Netta Mae Naylor, a member of AFL Optical Workers Federal Union 18579. Mrs. Naylor was denied unemployment in-

insurance when the Shuron Optical Co. here closed down for a 2-week vacation in 1951 because she could not qualify under the Hughes-Brees requirement of 20-weeks employment.

The local unemployment insurance office wanted to grant Mrs. Naylor benefits, but the company appealed its decision to the courts and won a favorable ruling.

"We have positive proof that

the Hughes-Brees law, so far, has done two things organized labor claimed it would do even before it was passed," Burke said. "First, it hits hardest at small business and is loaded in favor of big business, regardless of the fact that big business in the state can best afford to pay the higher insurance premiums for their workers."

"Second, the case of Mrs. Naylor proves that under Hughes-Brees it pays a firm, like the Shuron Co., to contest claims by employees for insurance. Before the new law, this was not the case."

Burke said the law also has a tendency to reduce payments into the fund in periods of full employment so that if a recession comes, the fund will not be big enough to cover the sudden drain on it by jobless workers.

"I hope that we never have a chance to prove ourselves right on this third point," the AFL leader said. "We don't want a recession just because it would prove us right, but the danger it there all the same and it will become a fact if and when a drop in employment occurs in the state."

ALMOST PROHIBITIVE

Burke said several members of his own union, Bricklayers Local 11, who because of their trade may have worked for as many as a dozen employers in a few months, find the paper work needed to collect benefits almost prohibitive.

"What are they to do?" Burke asked. "Put all the unemployed on relief? That seems to be the potential idea behind this law."

The Loysen report showed that small businesses were paying higher premiums on their workers than large industrial plants.

With a floor of 1.7 percent of payroll and a ceiling of 2.7 percent, the report said firms with small payrolls paid an average of 2.6 percent in unemployment insurance, while large firms with annual payrolls of \$10 million or over paid 2.1 percent on an average.

"Now that recent developments have proven us right in opposing the law, we will fight it harder than ever," Burke said. "Repeal is the only answer."

ROOSEVELT WARD APPEAL PRESENTED TO HIGH COURT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Attorneys for Roosevelt Ward, Jr., 22 year-old Negro leader of the New York Labor Youth League, Tuesday asked the U. S. Supreme Court to reverse his conviction and three year sentence for an alleged violation of the Selective Service Act. Ward had been charged with "unlawfully and knowingly" failing to give his draft board an address where mail might be delivered to him. On Sept. 10, 1951, a Southern jury in jimcrow New Orleans handed down a quick "guilty" verdict.

The high court justices listened as John M. Coe, one of a team of Negro and white attorneys, tore holes in the government's case. Raup E. Powe, young Negro lawyer, summed up and made the rebuttal for Ward. Four points were made in Ward's petition:

- The draft board made no attempt to reach Ward at his office address, which was in their possession all along.

- Previous court decisions had reversed similar convictions.

- The Court of Appeals, in wrongly holding that a registrant must give his residence address, which the law does not require, deprived Ward of due process under the Fifth Amendment.

- The government made no attempt to reach Ward during the period covered by the indictment, March 30, 1951-May 31, 1951.

The government's flimsy reply showed up the frameup, jimcrow nature of its case.

The justices frequently interrupted the government's presentation to ask questions. Justice Jackson wanted to know how Ward was finally found. Justice Frankfurter interjected that someone must have picked up his folder and looked inside.

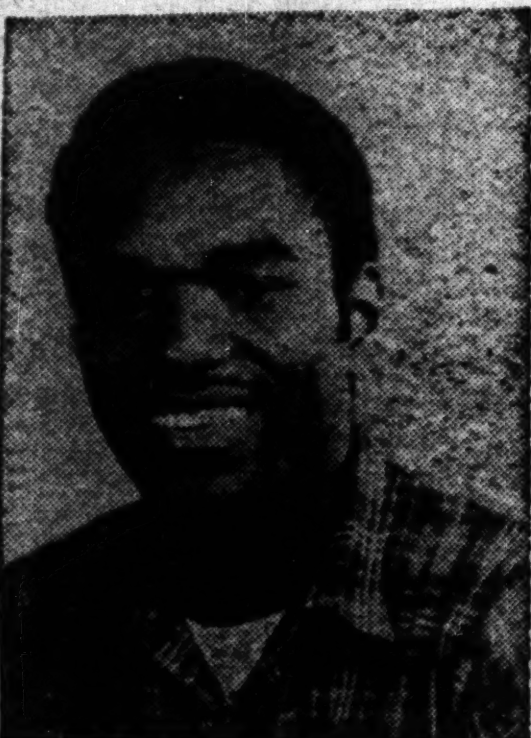
Chief Justice Vinson asked if all the addresses Ward had previously given were accurate. The government admitted they were.

Then Frankfurter pointed out that the government would have

to prove Ward's actions were wilful, because neglect was no reason to put a man in jail for three years. Justice Clark wanted to know if the usual procedure in alleged violations cases wasn't to induct men who are brought in and who are willing to be inducted. (Ward had always stated his willingness to be inducted into the armed forces.)

For many of these questions the government had no answer.

The Committee to Defend Roosevelt Ward, Jr., is stepping up the campaign to win his right to travel from New Orleans in order to help raise money for defense expenses.



ROOSEVELT WARD

GI Comes Home to Find His Family Evicted

Private Carlos Nieves of the U. S. Army, came home to see his family evicted from their basement apartment at 10 Manhattan Ave. yesterday. Nieves, 20-year-old Puerto Rican, who served 11 months in the army, is on furlough prior to shipment to Korea.

Nieves, the eldest of 10 children at home, including an 11-month-old baby, had shared with his father, the job of superintendent at the Manhattan Avenue building near 100 Street.

But when Carlos went into the army, the elder Nieves, suffered from heart disease and with only one leg, found the work difficult. To cap his difficulties, he had only just been released from the hospital after a pneumonia attack.

rooms for a new super.

Both the young soldier and members of the Booker T. Washington Tenant Council (the housing project by that name is around the corner from the Nieves apartment) have made the rounds in search of assistance.

But neither from the Red Cross, the City Housing Authority, the Welfare Department... nor the landlord, has come any specific practical assistance for the GI and his family.

A delegation to landlord Irving Aster, at his 100 W. 42nd St. office last Thursday, pointed out that the new superintendent, a friend of the Nieves family and sympathetic to their plight, is perfectly willing to wait for the apartment until they find a new place.

Fear Peasant Action In Latin America

MANIZALES, Colombia, Jan. 18.—The Bishop of Talca, Chile, today told the 408 delegates of 25 countries attending the Latin American Congress on Rural Life Problems that Christianity and landlordism are incompatible.

An influential member of the Roman Catholic hierarchy of South America, the Most Rev. Manuel Larrian said a "true Christian order" was impossible so long as huge land holdings remained in the hands of a few individuals

and vast multitudes were deprived of the necessities of life.

Bishop Larrian said it is the Church's will that a great number of people enjoy the privilege of land ownership. His speech was regarded here as a new approach of the Catholic hierarchy throughout Latin America. The new approach was motivated, it is believed, by the desire to head off radical attempts by the peasants to alter the existing structure of land ownership.

In the whole of Latin America, the land is held by a relatively few families, for whom the Indian population performs the work of serfs. As shown by spokesmen of the peace movements throughout this area, the example of the Chinese People's Republic's solution of the problem of landlordism exercises a great attraction here.

Bishop Larrian explicitly counterposed the viewpoint of the Catholic hierarchy and his own interpretation of the Marxist position on the land question. He said: "To the Marxist cry: 'No proprietors,' we answer with the Christian motto: 'Everybody a proprietor.'" However, in China today the distribution of property in land among 400,000,000 former landless or poverty-ridden peasants has been the prime feature of Marxist struggle against landlordism.

Seminary Faculty Backs Dean in Protest on Bias

The General Theological Seminary faculty has backed its dean, the Rev. Dr. Lawrence Rose, in his protest against the exclusion of Negroes from the Theological Seminary of the University of the South, Protestant Episcopal institution at Sewanee, Tenn.

Seven faculty members and the chaplain of the Sewanee school resigned last November in protest against the ban on the admission of Negro students.

On Dec. 30, the deans of the theological seminaries of the Protestant Episcopal church signed a resolution in which they expressed concern over the ban "because segregation in the training of ministers is a violation of the Christian principle."

Rr. Rose was among those who signed the resolution.

Waterfront Crime Hearings Resume Today

Hearings of the New York Crime Commission will resume this morning on the waterfront situation, with the witnesses expected to include "King" Joe Ryan, of the International Longshoremen's Association, and William McCormack, the "Mr. Big" among the stevedoring firms who is Ryan's close friend.

District attorneys of Brooklyn and New York, meanwhile, indicted two more small mobsters—John Paul Carbo, indicted on 11 counts for refusing to answer questions before a New York grand jury, and Gerardo Anastasia, brother of Albert, Murder Inc., executioner, indicted for not cooperating with the Brooklyn grand jury.

A group of 18 steamship companies filed suit against three locals of the ILA for a total of \$174,000 damages they allege is due them under the Taft-Hartley Law.

Visit Met Life Head Today to Hit Bias

A Bronxwide delegation will visit the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. office today to protest discrimination in the Met's Parkchester project. They plan to discuss the situation at 2 p.m. with Frederick Ecker, Met president, at Met's No. 1 Madison Ave. headquarters.

Wm. Alberton In Hospital

William Alberton, defendant in the "Pittsburgh 5" trial, which reopens in the steel city today, is at Manhattan Hospital, where he underwent a surgical operation.

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